

94-MILE MARCH TO NIGHT FIGHT WITH ANGELES IS DESCRIBED

Long Journey Made in One Day Over Rocky Roads by Villa Forces to Surprise Enemy by Furious Attack.

PICKED BODYGUARD KEEPS PACE TO END

Exhausted Horses Lashed Into Charge; Women Gallop at Side of Men Through Long Journey.

BY FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

Monterey, Mexico, March 18.—Gen. Francisco Villa has begun his campaign against the three principal border ports held by the Carranzistas, Nuevo Laredo, Matamoros and Tampico.

The campaign opened Monday from Monterey as a base. One column is now directed northeast toward Nuevo Laredo, which is just across the border from Laredo, Texas; a second column is making direct eastward to Matamoros, which is across the border from Brownsville, Texas, and the third column is on its way southeast with Tampico as its objective.

By special permission of General Villa, I rode out with the central invading column with the staff officers of General Felipe Angeles, the former federal commander and the former military technician of the Villistas. Today I returned with two members of General Villa's bodyguard who were wounded in the fight at Ramones, which I had the good fortune to witness. General Villa is still in the field, although which one of the columns he is with was not given out.

Major Jesus Aguilar, a member of General Angeles' staff, has been my companion through the three opening days of the campaign.

When we retired late Sunday night in General Angeles' private car, he said: "We are going to sleep in our own beds. Before 8 a. m. we were routed out of bed and shortly after that hour Villa's entire army of some 20,000 men was on the move. Every soldier had at least one horse and most of them had two or three and used it as a pack animal."

Down was just breaking as we rode through the little village of San Nicolas de las Garzas and only a handful of sleepy-eyed old men remained in the doorways of thatched huts as we passed, through the village street.

Beyond the village the column turned close into the foothills of Topo Chico mountain, which peaks its jagged, saw-edged back above a fringe of clouds and mists, like a giant's head. The column stopped several miles further on at the Hacienda of Canada, where the British flag was flying over the overseer's office. Although several members of the staff had mentioned the fact that the small cup of coffee served at the departure was an inadequate breakfast, the column was on its way again before food could be prepared.

We rode on at a faster gait. As we rounded the base of a hill from broad road wound down into the clean green valley, the size of the army became apparent. For a distance of five or six miles ahead the varicolored costumes of the horsemen could be seen bobbing up and down while a morning breeze caught the white flags that punctuated the riding column.

Under the White Flag. "The white flags are carried by General Villa's orders," said Major Aguilar. "The Carranzistas accuse us of misusing the flag of truce, but General Villa says: 'My people will follow the white flag, if you handkerchief around your left arm. It is our uniform for this campaign. It might save you trouble.'"

"Where is General Villa?" I asked. "Who knows?" replied Aguilar. "Villa is everywhere. Sometimes he is here. Sometimes he is there. Great men multiply themselves. No one knows but Villa."

Women Ride With Men. There were fully half as many women in the army as there were men. They rode side by side with the soldiers and many of them carried rifles and belts of cartridges. Some of them rode astride their horses, with blankets and bundles tied about them, and earthenware pots bouncing about, they jogged along, apparently, with the greatest comfort. Many of them carried babies in their arms and still were able to hold a cigarette in one hand and the reins in the other.

cent on the other side of the bluff was more tortuous but by scrambling and plunging to the accompaniment of curses and lashings the animals were forced up the steep side of the ravine.

Still No Breakfast. From the small mesa thus gained, the staff made observations with field glasses while the orderlies walked the sweating horses. I saw one member of the staff a boy of hardly 18, who had attended Notre Dame in Indiana, take a bottle of warm beer from his saddle bag and bite the metal cup off with his teeth.

Owing to the absence of breakfast, I had been hoping that a halt would be called but again General Angeles and his staff mounted their tired animals and wheeled into a broad looking back to the road along which the main column was still moving. I noticed that the pace was increasing from the trot to the gallop. The undergrowth beside the road grew more dense and thorns and creeping vines began to take the place of cactus bushes and other prickly growths which had torn the clothing and scratched the faces of the unwary during the morning march.

Fat Eggs in the Saddle. Once on the hillside again, there could be seen to the east a white church surrounded by a wall of white-washed mud. It was the town of Agua Fria, the soldiers said, and they were looking forward to a halt there. They were disappointed. As we rode through the village, the soldiers bought eggs from the old women in the doorways. Children stood on the walls beside the street and handed down earthen jars of water to the mounted men. The men would make holes in both ends of the eggs by tapping them on the saddle pommel and then suck out the contents as they moved along.

Dead Horse Mark Trail. Out of Agua Fria the pace began to tell on the horses. A number of animals played out by the roadside. Swollen bodies of dead horses bore mute evidence of the hurried flight of the Carranzistas two days before. Instead of the pace becoming slower with the weariness of the men and the animals, it was increased. Across the valleys on a road which ran along the foothills of the opposite mountains, another column could be seen moving in the same direction. The dust hanging above the cavalcade extended more than two miles.

Witness an Execution. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon and we had covered 35 miles, when we reached the public square of Tepehuala Chica. As we slid off our saddles, there was a rattle of shots at one side of the square. Six men were lined up in the middle of the street lowering rifles from their shoulders.

As they marched to one side I saw the platoon due from the wall of a house slowly sitting down on a crumpled object on the sidewalk. It was an execution. Before I could reach the spot the dead man had been delivered of his cartridge belts, his knife and hat. I noticed that one side of his face was lathered.

First Outposts of Carranzistas. "We are up to the enemy," said Major Aguilar. "These are the first outposts of the Carranzistas. We caught six of them. This fellow had one side of his face shaved when he stopped to take a shot at our advance guard."

Another one of the prisoners who showed great fear, and begged for mercy was taken into a stable and executed with his face to the wall instead of facing the firing squad. It was explained to me that this was the extra penalty for cowardice. The prisoners told that the other four prisoners were spared, but I don't know that for sure.

Aguilar shared with me his dried beef, crackers and water and in sheer exhaustion lay down on the brick floor of the one-roomed house which this latter shop. The General Angeles had ridden across the only bed in the house and I was forced to find an Englishman standing over me.

"My name is Solomon," he said. "Canadian. Was in the Boer campaign. I am a veterinarian."

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JURY CHOSEN TO TRY ITALIANS ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Men Alleged to Have Placed Bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral Early This Month Are Arraigned.

New York, March 29.—A jury was chosen quickly in the supreme court here today for the trial of Frank Albano and Carmine Carbone on the charge of making a bomb and placing it in St. Patrick's cathedral on the morning of March 2 when the office was crowded with worshippers.

After the selection of the jury, Arthur C. Train, assistant district attorney, made his address. He decried the names of Albano and Carmine Poligiani known to Albano and the cathedral as Baldo, went to the cathedral; how Albano is alleged to have placed the bomb; how Carmine Carbone later was arrested, after he had failed to appear at the church. The police Mr. Train said, had timed a sample of the fuse, so that there was no chance of the original causing an explosion before they could act.

ARGENTINA AND UNITED STATES WARM FRIENDS, SAYS PRESIDENT

Chief Magistrate Pays Formal Visit to Ambassador Naon on Board New Battleship Moreno.

ANCIENT PRECEDENT VIOLATED BY WILSON

Day of Ceremony and Relaxation, Official Calls and Games of Golf Is Indulged at Annapolis.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Annapolis, Md., March 29.—Emphasis on the "brotherly warmth of affection as well as of understanding" between the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere was laid by President Wilson in his address at a luncheon given today in his honor by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador, on board the new Argentine battleship Moreno in Annapolis harbor.

"From the time of the president's arrival here on the Moreno," said Naon, "the Argentine ambassador, on board the new Argentine battleship Moreno in Annapolis harbor. The president spoke in reply to an address in the same vein delivered by Ambassador Naon."

"It is with great pleasure that I find myself in this interesting company and in this interesting place," he said in his address. "There has obtained a custom of the United States which has seemed to amount almost to a superstition, that the president of the United States should not leave his territory. I do not know whether that was out of distrust of the president or out of precaution for the country, but it is a custom which I feel that he would not behave himself outside of his own jurisdiction, or whether it was thought that he was absolutely necessary to the country and its administration."

"I am particularly glad that this great vessel, which I have so much admired, should represent some part of the friendly relations between the United States of America and the great republic of Argentina. We have been the more glad to be instrumental in supplying you with this great arm of war because we have shared with you the feeling of well as that neither of us will ever use such an arm against the other. I feel that there is a growing warmth of affection as well as understanding between the two countries of the great American hemisphere which we are coming daily to understand better and which are, I hope, daily coming to understand us better and to which we are drawn by the desire to be comrades in some common undertaking for humanity as well as neighbors."

Justice, Fairness and Good Will. "It is a fine thing to believe and I believe it in the midst of this period of war—that the real ground of respect is justice and fairness and good will, that you can not respect a man or a nation for which you cannot sooner or later acquire an affection. And the great advantage of intercourse between nations is that there grows up a common understanding. We speak different languages, we have followed to some extent different customs and we have some different national traditions, but at the bottom we have got just the same sort of hearts and understandings and the same essential interests and when we mix with one another and touch hands we are apt to touch hearts."

"I want to congratulate you upon the completion of this ship and upon all that she stands for in the way of reciprocity between ourselves and the great country you represent, and I want to express my feeling as president of the United States that we are rapidly approaching a day when the Americans will draw together as they have never drawn together before and that it will be a union, not of political ties, but of mutual helpfulness and mutual helpfulness."

I want to drink to the health and success of your president, your government and if I may, I wish to include your ambassador, for whom we have the greatest respect.

Ambassador Toasts President. In toasting the president, Ambassador Naon said:

"It is perhaps the first time that a president of the United States of America sets foot on a piece of foreign soil, which like this battleship springs from the great country and ability of this great country. Hence I could not find any more suitable and gratifying occasion than the present one to drink to your personal happiness, and vouching for my leg of my people and a purpose of the government, to say that the two countries have always bound our two countries together daily grow stronger and stronger until they constitute the expression of the most perfect international friendship."

After the luncheon the president and Secretary Daniels were shown over the Moreno by Admiral Martin, president of the Argentine naval commission; Ambassador Naon and Captain Galimedes, of the battleship, later the Galimedes.

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GRIM WAR WAGED BETWEEN BRITON AND GERMAN IS NEVER RELAXED

While Soldiers of Opposing Armies Exchange Jest From Nearby Trenches the Dead Lie Unburied.

JOKERS NEVER EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO ENEMY

Only Two Objects—Effigies of Christ on the Cross—Stand Out Unharmed Amid Absolute Ruin of Neuve Chapelle.

(Friedrich Farnen, who is in the front in France in The Associated Press service, writes from the front in a contribution to the war effort in the victory at Neuve Chapelle.)

British Headquarters in France, March 28. (Via London, March 29.)—In the moonlight, dark patches with points like bloodless human faces were visible on the field between the two forces wherever you went about the front. Under the light of the German flares they took the form of masses of prostrate bodies, and by daylight one could see the attitude of a German soldier with an unexploded hand grenade lying where it dropped from his fingers.

Across this field the Germans made their main charge to recover Neuve Chapelle. Not for want of courage they failed. The German official bulletin stated that the German losses at Neuve Chapelle were 6,000, but this could hardly include the known killed and 2,000 prisoners taken, without counting the wounded.

Bodies Where They Fall. Though the Germans could advance in their trenches, they have failed for no gratification to bury their dead, and on previous occasions when the British asked the privilege to bury the British dead it was refused. Therefore the bodies remain. This shows how grim is the actual, desperate struggle of war. A breakfast-jester takes care not to show his head when he makes his job, lest a bullet make it his last.

It is absurd, calculating war even-ness moment from the parapet and camp fire comradeship under the protection of shells, and the sandbags which bullets cannot penetrate. There is plenty of admiration for the skill of the Germans as soldiers from both officers and men, but there is no doubt that the Germans have lost their nerve.

Coming to an Irish regiment, an Irishman said, "I have three brothers in the states and I am going myself after the war. The Germans need a licking and when anybody needs a licking that's the place for the Irish."

Death Familiar to All. The Irishman insisted that the correspondent have a cup of tea and wouldn't he try a slice of bacon which was sizzling in the pan while an occasional bullet sizzled over the parapet. The wounded captain, my host, going beyond his own backwash breakfast-making and other business details. They referred to this and that friend who had been killed since they last met, as if death were a familiar thing to him. Not one failed war or found any glory in it, but all had no thought except to continue until victory had been won.

If I got a few yards ahead of my guide, some soldier instantly demanded to know what I was doing. If there had been one to identify me, I should have been promptly apprehended and sent to headquarters under suspicion of being a spy.

Constant Watching Necessary. It was after 3 o'clock in the morning when I had myself hoisted down in the darkness, but many things to talk about. Twice, when the artillery firing became heavier on both sides, he went out to see what was going on. "We have been ordered to leave this front yet," he said, "the Germans are pretty roughly over their beating. Both sides begin firing on the slightest alarm; they don't wait until one night attack getting started."

At dawn, as I said goodbye, I expressed regret to my host for having kept him awake all night. "Oh, no," he replied, "I stay awake all night. My time for sleep is from eight until one. By day we can see the Germans if they try any trick."

In leaving the lines for daylight, care must be taken against the open spaces visible to the German sharpshooters who may not make a mistake a second time if they do the first.

Effects of Artillery Fire. To see Neuve Chapelle, by daylight is to see the most fearful example of the power of modern artillery fire yet witnessed. As villages are left in ruins, half a dozen houses which were hit several times. After knocking the buildings to pieces, the British shells knocked and pulverized the remains.

Two objects stood virtually unharmed amid that low skyline of ruins—effigies of Christ on the cross, of the type familiar to travelers in France. Eight-half shells on either side of the cross had been cut in two and splintered and gashed, four small evergreen shrubs around the other effigy had been understood. Many soldiers remarked the curious phenomenon. Indeed, the soldiers talked much of it.

How Attacked Was Made. In going over the ground, one readily visualized how this battle which has stiffened German confidence had been fought. There were

the remains of the old German and reserve trenches. The German had occupied when the battle began with a burst from a multitude of guns fired on signal.

One could realize how, in the crash of explosions and the rending of earth there could be only insane confusion in the German camp, which the British infantry rushed how that terrific blast of smoggy was carried on to the next defense, and the infantry charged again to get possession of another few hundred yards of ground, how in the streets of the village parties of Germans surrounded and others, desperately, in the panic-stricken, tried to return and flee back.

The Germans were taken utterly by surprise. Neuve Chapelle was a slaughter for them. The British advanced into the town with little loss, suffered most of their casualties later when the mud did not let their guns support them and they tried to carry their advance beyond the present line of trenches.

Nothing in the war has been more satisfactory to the British army at the front than Neuve Chapelle. "It has given us confidence in our strength," says the official, "tested our organizations for the offensives tactics required in this kind of war and demonstrated the power and precision of our artillery."

As I was leaving Neuve Chapelle, an air craft began shelling a British aerodrome, which answered by firing a salvo of shells at a height of 6,000 feet. Firing wildly at first, it at length forced the plane to turn and pursued by a string of dropped puffs against the blue sky, it disappeared above the clouds. Only one turn around and reappear once more over the German lines. Then one shell burst as near that the plane seemed to career, but it managed to retreat successfully.

RECEIVERS ARE NAMED FOR G. S. & F. ROAD

Annapolis, Md., March 29.—W. R. Sullivan and H. B. Warfield of New York, and J. M. Wilkinson of Valdosta, Ga., today were appointed receivers of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, Trust company and officials of the road before Superior Court Judge Hammond.

The trust company holds a mortgage deed of trust from the railroad to secure an advance loan of \$12,000,000 worth of fifty-year five per cent gold bonds, of which \$6,000,000 already had been issued. The petition said the railroad had not paid the interest on the bonds since May, 1912, and that it owed in addition a number of extensive obligations which it now is unable to meet. The action is described as friendly.

THIS PROVES THAT ONE IS BORN EVERY MINUTE

Denver, March 29.—C. T. Swanson, a wealthy Alabama farmer living near the Hialeah plant, arrived here today with an appointment, he claimed, to meet two strangers who had induced him to bet on the Jura races recently. He didn't meet them.

Swanson said he met the two men in San Diego, and that the three of them bet \$2,000 of his money, winning \$20,000. Then they wagered the \$20,000 and Swanson said he was told by his partners that they had lost all of it. One of his companions volunteered to raise some money and make an agreement to meet Swanson at a Denver hotel. After becoming suspicious, the Minnesota man looked up a racing record and discovered, he says, that on the race upon which he was told they lost, they really won \$100,000.

Mills Resume Operations.

Youngstown, O., March 29.—Sheet iron mills of the Mahoning valley resumed operations today under the new wage scale, negotiated Saturday by a referendum vote of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers. About 2,000 men are now at work in this section under the new wage scale.

TURKS AGREE TO SUPPRESS KURD DEPREDAATIONS

Ambassador Morgenthau Is Assured That Atrocities Alleged at Urmiah Never Occurred.

Washington, March 29.—Turkish regular troops were due to arrive last Saturday at Urmiah, Persia, where Americans and other Christians are reported to have been attacked by Kurd bandits, according to official statements made in Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople by the Turkish grand vizier. The ambassador reported this conversation to the state department today, adding that the Turkish war office had informed him that no acts of violence had been committed at Urmiah.

Department officials noted that the statements of the grand vizier and that of the war office did not coincide as to the situation at Urmiah. The grand vizier said the reported atrocities were "grossly exaggerated," while the war office denied that there had been any disorders whatever.

Report May Be Untrue.

Reports of attacks upon foreigners virtually all come from Urmiah, residents from Urmiah, and between the two places communication is said to be so difficult that error was to be expected in any reports carried from one place to the other. It is understood that the Persian charge here had been endeavoring to obtain definite information without success. As the grand vizier assured Mr. Morgenthau that instructions had been sent to the Turkish authorities to suppress any anti-Christian demonstration, however, and as these instructions are to be supported by the Turkish regulars, departmental and diplomatic circles here felt that there was little fear that

ABOUT 150 PASSENGERS AND CREWS OF TWO BRITISH SHIPS MERITLESSLY SAIN BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

DUTCH STEAMER IS BLOWN UP BUT THOSE ABOARD ARE SAVED FROM FATE OF ENGLISH VESSELS

Russian Fleet, Strongly Reinforced, Again Begins Bombardment of Bosphorus Forts Near City of Constantinople; Muscovite Attacks in Carpathian Passes Increase in Intensity, but Austrians Claim to Be Holding Positions or Repelling Assaults With Heavy Losses to Enemy; Artillery Engagements Feature Activities in France and Belgium With Gains for Teutonic Invaders at Some Points, According to Berlin Dispatches; Lloyd-George Announces Prohibition Probable.

Further attacks whatever had happened before the troops arrived. Favors to Foreign Education. Mr. Morgenthau reported also that the foreign educational institutions in Turkey had been granted further extension of time, until September, before the new instructions of the government growing out of the withdrawal last year of the capitulations surrendering certain extra territorial rights, would be enforced. The American government, however, against that action, as it affected mission schools and colleges at that time and the instructions as regards taxation and regulation of the schools were held up temporarily. Mr. Morgenthau said the heads of the various mission schools hailed the postponement as a victory and were satisfied with the situation in making the concession, that the names of the heads of the various institutions be reported to public instruction authorities, and Mr. Morgenthau said this was being complied with.

In the view of officials here the enforcement of the new instruction would virtually end the usefulness of the mission schools as it would place them directly under Turkish control.

AMERICAN GUNS FORCE GERMAN STEAMER BACK

New York, March 29.—How the German steamer Odenwald tried to slip out of San Juan harbor March 21 without clearance papers and how she was stopped by American guns at a harbor fort, was told in detail today by officers of the steamer Brazos, which reached here today from San Juan.

The Odenwald, they said, had been taking on coal and provisions for several days. As she sank deeper in the water, men in boats along the waterline higher on the shore. When she started to leave the fort fired two shots from a rapid firing gun. These were disregarded.

A seven-inch gun threw a projectile so close to the Odenwald's bow that the spray from it killed two of the crew. The Odenwald returned to her anchorage.

German agents of the Odenwald, the Brazos officers were informed, had asked the customs house for clearance papers but they had been refused.

PEKING ADDRESSES NOTE TO JAPANESE LEGATION

Peking, March 29.—Being dissatisfied with the Japanese reply concerning the increase in Japanese troops in China, the Peking government today addressed a note to the Japanese legation on the subject. The contents of the note have not been divulged.

Some of the Japanese reinforcements, amounting to 20,000 men, have arrived in China, except in the provinces of Manchuria and Shantung. No serious friction has occurred in those provinces between Japanese and Chinese troops, but it is reported that many Chinese soldiers are deserting in the sections of Shantung into which the Japanese have gone.

A local newspaper states that the Japanese have organized strategic positions at Mukden and Taiyuan. At the latter point, this paper says, the Japanese could cut the Tien-Tsin-Pinkow railway, which would interrupt China's military communications between the north and the south.

SANTA FE FORMALLY TAKES OVER R. M. & P.

New York, March 29.—Announcement was made here today that the Atchafalaya, Topoka & Santa Fe Railroad had acquired the Atchafalaya, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad, which line extends from Des Moines, N. M., to El Paso in the mine state, a mileage of about 100 miles. The price was said to be \$2,000,000. The line runs 4 per cent bonds. The line runs 4 per cent bonds. The line runs 4 per cent bonds.

ENGLAND LOSES TWO MORE SHIPS TO SUBMARINES

London, March 29 (6:45 p. m.)—The admiralty tonight issued the following statement:

Twenty-three members of the crew and three passengers are missing from the steamer Agula.

The steamer Falaba, which also sank, carried a crew of about thirty persons and about 100 passengers. About 140 survivors have been picked up, eight of whom, including the captain, died afterward. It is feared many persons on the steamer were

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